

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Order Observed Throughout the State.

First Appearance of the Freedmen at the Polls.

Success of the Republican Ticket.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—The polls have closed upon one of the most peaceable elections ever held in this city, and no reports have been received as yet which indicate trouble elsewhere, though it is difficult to conceive that the election has passed off in the interior wholly without disturbance. In Nashville there was a general suspension of business, and people kept their houses. They were so prompt and steady in the immediate vicinity of the polls, were almost deserted and quiet as on Sunday. There was no intoxication and no disorder. A few arrests were made for violation of the ordinance as to carrying concealed weapons, and a couple of colored men were apprehended for attempting the Democratic strategy of voting more than once. Even the disfranchised were as general in good humor, and seemed to make a jest of the greater privileges of the negro. Nor was this good order due to martial effect, for General Duncan had disposed the military most unobtrusively. A few cavalrymen were picked in the rear of the City Hall, a detachment of infantry had stacked arms at the Capitol, and a horseman quietly watched each poll from a distance; otherwise the military were out of sight.

The great feature of the election was, of course, the exercise of the franchise for the first time in any place by the African race of the South. It would have been a curious scene anywhere to have witnessed streams of black voters at the polls. It was remarkably so in Tennessee. It seemed like a closing tableau to the great drama just enacted by the nation—the apotheosis of the terrible struggle which set free a whole people; 1867 was curiously contrasted with 1863. White and black, master and slave, freeman and freedman, side by side, to-day in Tennessee exercised the privileges of a common citizenship.

The newly made voters were up bright and early in the morning. They thronged the streets in quest of the polls long before they were opened. When the balloting commenced they formed in long lines, and in an incessant stream poured in their tickets until their whole vote was received. They were so prompt and steady in the exercise of the franchise that the polls were closed by 2 o'clock. The whites generally deferring voting until the afternoon, the colored voters had the polls almost entirely to themselves after the forenoon.

The challenge of the conservatives acted impertinently in their duty. They did not seem to manifest any improper desire to impede the voting. Where they knew the voter to be qualified they even assisted him to a prompt deposit of his ballot. When a voter was not qualified, they calmly refused to count his vote. The registration list of colored voters is also remarkable for the long array of distinguished names. The best families of Tennessee, the most renowned statesmen and soldiers of the Union since its inception, and even the illustrious cognomen of Bonaparte, had bid fair to be perpetuated, in name at least, among the future citizens of Tennessee.

It is remarkably quiet under the circumstances, and in the circumstances themselves the election to-day marks an epoch in the political history of the country.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, August 1.—I am in receipt of information from all the principal towns of Middle Tennessee. There was not the slightest disturbance during the day. All was as quiet as in Nashville.

The returns from the different sections of the State come in slowly. Every county in Middle and East Tennessee, so far as heard from, has gone radical. Brownlow probably carries every county in the State except two in West Tennessee, and they are doubtful. Middle Tennessee gives him a majority of at least 16,000, Nashville city gives him 3,000, and Davidson county over 4,000.

The radical Congressmen are elected without a doubt. Mason, who ran in the Nashville District as an independent radical on the confiscation platform, received only a few votes.

The radical candidates for Congress lead Brownlow in nearly every district. Of the Legislature twenty out of twenty-three radicals are elected for the Upper House, and all but ten of the eighty-three representatives in the Lower House.

The returns in this far (midnight) indicate a majority in the State for Brownlow of 25,000, which will probably be increased to 30,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 1.—The State, municipal, and Federal arrangements to prevent any riotous proceedings were so well perfected, and the disposition of influential people for fair-play so well pronounced, that the election to-day passed off amid a quiet unusual for this city. Not the least disturbance was manifested, nor even the faintest of observers at any of the polls disturbed the intensity of the effort, that from 9 o'clock until a characterized both parties.

The challenge was close, and party expedients was much resorted to by radicals and conservatives to increase their strength. The victory is with the former. The colored men have given Brown-

low a new lease of office, if not of life. The result is a triumph for this city and suburbs. There were polled 6238 votes, of which Brownlow received 4388, making his majority more than two thousand. In the county precincts the conservatives have a majority of 113. The official returns will reduce Brownlow's majority in this county to fifteen hundred.

From other counties in West Tennessee returns are very meagre. Haywood goes radical, Brownlow the county seat, giving Brownlow 653 majority. Madison county gives 300 conservative majority; Jackson, the county seat, gives Etheridge majority of 124. Hardeman has also gone conservative; Bolivar, the county seat, gives Etheridge 152 majority. Fayette county is strongly conservative; no returns have been received. Henry county gives a small conservative majority. The polls were open in but one precinct.

Abel and Coleman, conservative candidates in this city for the Legislature, are defeated by Ryder and Hamilton, radicals. Lettwich, the conservative candidate for Congress, is probably elected by a very small majority.

General Thomas supervised the distribution in this city of eleven companies of troops, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, 25th Infantry. The General has been well received, and was to-day tendered a public dinner by the leading citizens. Three hundred special policemen were sworn in for duty, and, with one hundred and fifty metropolitans, were placed in squads of twenty in the vicinity of the polls. But few arrests were made, and these were for carrying concealed weapons.

The election in all the towns of West Tennessee passed off quietly.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—The election for Governor, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature was held to-day. Mutual conciliations had been previously agreed to by each party to prevent the ring bringing about a partisan collision or political difficulty. The result of the election has been one of the quietest and most orderly ever held in this city.

The colored vote was cast almost entirely in what is known in this city as East Knoxville. From 9 o'clock until the polls were closed the voting place assigned to the colored voters was crowded.

The following is the result as far as heard from—East Knoxville, 567 for Brownlow; Etheridge, none. Brownlow's majority in the city is 645. In the county Brownlow carries every precinct heard from. The radical ticket in this county is conceded elected by a large majority.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—The election passed off quietly here to-day. At this precinct 856 votes were given for the radical and 123 for the conservative ticket. Four adjoining precincts give 400 votes for the radical and 100 for the conservative ticket. The remaining precincts will give 900 votes, which will, perhaps, be split between the two tickets.

The colored vote has been cast at four or five out of twenty precincts, and almost entirely for Brownlow, whose colored vote in the county will be 1900 and white vote 560.

From other towns here. They keep away from the polls, and the disfranchised whites also. The usual white vote of the county is 3000.

THE TICKET ELECTED. Governor William G. Brownlow. Superintendent Public Instruction John Eaton.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. First district R. R. Butler. Second district Horace Maynard. Third district William B. Stokes. Fourth district James Mullins. Fifth district John T. Morgan. Sixth district S. M. Arnell. Seventh district J. R. Hawkins. Eighth district D. A. Nunn.

These are all radicals, and seven of them served in the late war as field and general officers.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON, August 1.—In addition to the documents already published regarding Mexican affairs, the following are published, the following is interesting: To the Citizen Secretary of War—When Maximilian was made prisoner yesterday he requested me to forward him the request embraced in the following points: First, I sent in my abdication in the month of March, during the month of April, and the archives captured from me at La Cruz there exists a copy of it certified and countersigned by the proper authorities. The original was sent to the Council of State, Jose Maria Lacunza, with orders that it should be published when I should lawfully be restored to my position.

Second, That if a victim be necessary, the evil done be laid to my parents.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

A Woman and Four Children Burned to Death.

From the Press (C. W.) Telegraph. One of the most awful calamities that ever happened in this section of Canada occurred on the 16th of July, in the township of Augusta, whereby the wife of an old pensioner named Lavery and four children, but not the father, and the children were killed. The Lavery family, consisting of the father, who is an old man of seventy years, his wife and five children, occupied a log house sixteen feet square, built against a bank. John, the eldest of the children, about seventeen years by years, had been for some time past working for his uncle some distance away, but on that fatal night had returned home. As soon as he arrived, at rather a late hour, his mother lighted a fire, and prepared him some food. The cook-stove stood in the kind of porch or stoop of the house, and he observed before going to bed, which he did after eating his supper, about ten o'clock, that a brisk fire was still burning in the stove. His mother retired about the same time as himself, and his father and the children some time previous. The room on the ground floor contained two beds, one of which was occupied by this boy John, and the other by his mother and three children, viz., Mary, aged seven years; James, three years, Robert, aged seven years; and Ceilia, a girl about nine years old. In his evidence before the coroner's jury, John Lavery states that he awoke about midnight and discovered that the porch where the cook-stove was on fire. He immediately got up and opened the door, when the flames burst into the room. He tried to open the outer door, but it being latched and hooked, the fire drove him away before he could succeed. This porch was a narrow passage, and he was in trying to open the door and get out of bed. He next attempted to break out the window, but he broke the glass only, the sash refusing to give way. He then ran up stairs and called his mother to follow him, and she followed him, and instead of seeking her own safety she went towards the bed where her children were lying, to try and rescue them. But her efforts were vain, and she perished with them in the flames. When the boy John saw the flames, he had got out of bed, and he called to him to jump out of the window, which was open. The upper room was then full of smoke, and the boy and the roof were both on fire. The boy jumped from the window, and was seen to descend by a ladder to assist his father, but the latter had meanwhile jumped from the window, his feet being burned by the fire coming through the floor. The boy then ran to alarm the nearest neighbor, and on his return found nothing but a heap of smoking ruins. The upper floor having fallen in, and buried the poor woman and her four helpless children in the blazing mass. So speedily did the devouring element do its dreadful work, that not a scream or a groan was heard from the poor victims, and the devoted mother and her children were distinguished remains were mingled with the smouldering embers which were all that were left of the humble home in which but an hour before they quietly reposed, and which they were now suddenly swept away all the family but themselves.

The remains of the little girl who slept in the upper room with her father alone bore any resemblance to a human being. The legs and arms were burned to a black, shapeless object, presenting a horrifying spectacle. The remains of the mother and the rest of the children were a sickening mass of charred and mangled flesh, and the devoted mother, who had been so long and so bravely engaged in the rescue, was found lying on the ground adjoining the old Augustus Chapel.

REMAINS OF THE LITTLE GIRL WHO SLEPT IN THE UPPER ROOM WITH HER FATHER ALONE BORE ANY RESEMBLANCE TO A HUMAN BEING. THE LEGS AND ARMS WERE BURNED TO A BLACK, SHAPELESS OBJECT, PRESENTING A HORRIFYING SPECTACLE. THE REMAINS OF THE MOTHER AND THE REST OF THE CHILDREN WERE A SICKENING MASS OF CHARRED AND MANGLED FLESH, AND THE DEVOTED MOTHER, WHO HAD BEEN SO LONG AND SO BRAVELY ENGAGED IN THE RESCUE, WAS FOUND LYING ON THE GROUND ADJOINING THE OLD AUGUSTUS CHAPEL.

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VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention at Richmond—The Platform of April Last Reaffirmed—Mr. Batts Not on Hand—Schism in the Republican Party.

RICHMOND, Va., August 1.—The Republican Convention met to-day in the African Church, at twelve o'clock. The negroes were present in tremendous force, filling every available inch of space in the building, and extending over the sidewalks for a considerable distance down the street. The hall was very dark, and took with some effect upon the speakers; that a proposition was made, and very readily carried, that the assembly should adjourn to the Capitol square, where more air and space prevailed.

Delegates representing the possible shade of color were present from all parts of the State. Mr. Hunnicutt took the stand and made a long harangue, advising the negroes to look well to the organization of the Convention. Eventually he was subsided, but more from the excessive heat of the place than from any lack of didactic radicalism.

The steps of the Capitol were crowded, and immediately in front a vast mass of colored men was assembled. It became evident that the delegates elected to represent the negroes could be proceeded with in this open air gathering, as the speakers were hardly heard beyond the limits of the platform; therefore it was decided that one delegate from each town and precinct should be appointed to represent at the Republican headquarters and organize the business of the Convention.

The delegates, to the number of about one hundred, accordingly met, and quite a lively time ensued inspecting the antecedents of some of the elected delegates. Mr. Franklin Stearns, who bears the reputation of being one of the best Union men in Richmond, was rejected as a delegate from Henrico county, and a colored man named Swann put in his place. On examination it turned out that Stearns was elected by one hundred votes at public meeting, while the other received the suffrages of nearly seven hundred black Loyal Leaguers. After the decision was rendered Mr. Stearns spoke for a short time, contending that Loyal Leaguers were instituted by the State, and that the delegates elected by one hundred votes at public meeting, while they were incorrect exponents of public opinion, being one-sided in the extreme, and consequently that his exclusion was partial and unfair. Ultimately it was decided against Mr. Stearns, and he was forced to leave.

Mr. Stearns, the right hand man of John Minor Botts, and the managers of the Convention were unmistakably bent upon nullifying the influence of Botts, and making it a purely black convention.

After deciding several other cases of admission to the Convention, the assembly dispersed to the Capitol square, where considerable radical speechifying had been going on throughout the day. For over half an hour, detailing the proceedings of the Convention, and the progress of the colored men in the matter, in order to oblige the course he had pursued.

It was finally moved by Mr. Butts, of Norfolk, that the platform of the 17th of April be re-accepted, which was done, the assembly acting unanimously in the matter.

A colored man named Dr. Baine, of Norfolk, and a half-drunken white man named Baker, occupied the attention of the assembly in the course of the day, and during the Convention should adjourn till to-morrow or sine die. In the end it was decided by an overwhelming vote that the Convention should adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The absence of Mr. Botts has been subject of much conversation, and the inference generally deduced is that the Convention has suffered a split. Botts and his followers will go in for a white man's convention.—N. Y. Herald.

AUGUST WEATHER PREDICTIONS. Since the demise of Merriam, the weather-wise philosopher of Brooklyn, there has been a struggle between various ambitious astrologers and astronomers to get his mantle. One individual in this city, who sleeps with one eye open, and is not at all afraid to observe celestial phenomena and to record every chance of wind, has for months past regaled the public with predictions of the weather, venturing a margin of a few hours and days; but there is nothing in his predictions which has given a peep or two higher and ventures to predict the weather for a month. The subjoined are the predictions of the last-named individual for this month:—

1st.—Warm; flying clouds, with little or no rain. 2nd.—Cool; with some light showers, but no rain. 3rd.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 4th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 5th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 6th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 7th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 8th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 9th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 10th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 11th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 12th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 13th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 14th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 15th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 16th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 17th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 18th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 19th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 20th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 21st.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 22nd.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 23rd.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 24th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 25th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 26th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 27th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 28th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 29th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain. 30th.—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some hail and rain.

NATIONAL HOROSCOPE FOR AUGUST, 1867. The new moon of the 30th of July, about thirty-eight minutes past eleven at night, at which time twenty-three degrees of the sign of Taurus are on the ascendant, at the same time the luminaries with Mercury are located in the square unit node, in the 30th of July, at the fourth house, there will meet the baneful square of Saturn on the 10th of August, and the opposition of Jupiter on the 26th. These positions are indicative of much trouble and many evils under which many parts of the nation will labor for some months to come. In New York city, and in the State of New York, there will be a fire, but of a more serious nature in the latter part of month, and early in September; also accidents by steam explosions by land and water. There will also be many deaths by pestilence, cholera, murrains, and epidemics, etc. I also expect many robberies at the light-fingered gentry will be very active, and at certain times in a more daring way, both in New York and elsewhere. Mars afflicts Scotland, Holland, and Manchester. Saturn still troubles Norway, Liverpool, etc. Alas, poor Rome! Persons born from the 28th to the end of August, more especially at about 5 or 6 in the morning, will have to be careful of their health, live temperately, be very cautious of accidents by fire, lightning, winds, robberies, etc. On the 29th of this month (August) there will be a total eclipse of the sun. It will be over at about sunrise in the morning, therefore it will be invisible to us. Its influences or effects do not come into this month.—N. Y. Herald.

FENIAN MASS MEETING IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, August 1.—All the Fenian organizations of this city, civic and military, had a torchlight procession this evening in honor of the union of the R. of Ireland and the F. of St. John. The turnout was immense. The various organizations marched to the Court House square, where over fifty thousand people were gathered together, and were addressed by A. L. Morrison, John J. Crowley, of Boston; David Bell, D. D., of the Irish Republic newspaper; John F. Scanlon, United States Assessor Wallace, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and kept up to a late hour. Among other resolutions pledging union and harmony, the following was passed:—

That we look to the American Congress to be the friend of the oppressed as well as the protector of the rights of its own citizens, and that we will not be satisfied until we have secured our rights in Washington, and to those citizens, as well as to all American citizens, in public or private relations, who have proved the truth of their attachment to the cause of liberty, by opposing and advocating the rights of oppressed Ireland.

A resolution was also passed calling upon the Government to liberate the Fenian prisoners.

SECOND EDITION.

The Anniversary in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Emancipation day was generally celebrated by the colored population here to-day with parades, music, banners, and picnics at the fair grounds and at O'Bannon's station. The picnic at the fair grounds was addressed by General Ward and Ely, and several colored speakers. The colored population was the largest of the kind ever witnessed here. Everything passed off harmoniously and enthusiastically.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Pollock.—Discretion cases were again taken up this morning. The case of the City vs. John W. Wolston, charged with having deserted his family, and sued by his wife for maintenance, was resumed. Yesterday the case was partially heard, having been continued because of the absence of witnesses. This morning the examination of witnesses was taken up where our report of yesterday closed.

Mr. Nathaniel Knowles, called on the part of Mrs. Wolston, testified that he occupied a part of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Wolston lived in the apartment he testified a colesse with Mrs. Wolston and his wife, but having no actual witness upon the part of the husband, one night, in the summer of 1866, Mrs. Wolston came from a visit, and he heard a noise as some one was making in the house, and Mrs. Wolston came to a match, saying that her husband would not let her see him, and she went to the room. Upon cross-examination, Mr. Knowles said that Mr. Wolston kept a farmer's table, and worked like a farmer.

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Delaware Division was offered at 50, and Wilmington Valley at 60. Bank stocks were very dull, at 135 bid for First National; 232 for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers and Mechanics; 674 for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics; 100 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 126 for Central; 634 for Commonwealth; and 76 for Germantown.

Gold sold during the morning at 140@140 1/2. A correspondent of the New Orleans Exchange, under date of Memphis, July 25, says:—After an extensive trip throughout Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, a review of the crop prospects throughout the region in which I have been travelling will doubtless prove interesting to you. Along the Memphis and Ohio Railroad there is an abundant crop of corn. The cotton section, extending to Paris, Tenn., does not present a very gratifying appearance. The greater portion of it is very small, and not so carefully cultivated as is necessary to produce it advantageously. The thin land have much prospect for cotton, very light prospect for corn, and averaged from six to ten bushels of wheat to the acre. The better class of lands from Memphis to Louisville have more luxuriant crop, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, peas, and grasses that were ever raised before along the route. From Nashville to Chattanooga the crops adapted to that section are in a splendid condition. There is an immense surplus of all manner of provisions, comprising vegetables, wheat, corn, and potatoes, which are being sold at \$11 a barrel, and falling in Nashville. At numerous places, not very convenient to transportation lines, wheat is selling at 75c.